



**Working alliance and outcome effectiveness in  
videoconferencing psychotherapy: a systematic review and  
non-inferiority meta-analysis**

Journal:	<i>Clinical Psychology &amp; Psychotherapy</i>
Manuscript ID	CPP-1780.R1
Wiley - Manuscript type:	Research Article
Date Submitted by the Author:	17-May-2018
Complete List of Authors:	Norwood, Carl; The University of Nottingham, Division of Psychiatry and Applied Psychology Moghaddam, Nima; University of Lincoln, College of Social Sciences Malins, Sam; University of Nottingham, CLAHRC EM Sabin-Farrell, Rachel; University of Nottingham, Doctorate in Clinical Psychology
Keywords:	Videoconferencing psychotherapy, VCP, working alliance, meta-analysis, systematic review

SCHOLARONE™  
Manuscripts

**Abstract**

Videoconferencing psychotherapy (VCP) – the remote delivery of psychotherapy via secure video link – is an innovative way of delivering psychotherapy, which has the potential to overcome many of the regularly cited barriers to accessing psychological treatment. However, some debate exists as to whether an adequate working alliance can be formed between therapist and client, when therapy is delivered through such a medium. The presented article is a systematic literature review and two meta-analyses aimed at answering the questions: is it possible to develop adequate working alliance in VCP? And is outcome equivalence possible between VCP and face-to-face delivery? Twelve studies were identified which met inclusion/exclusion criteria, all of which demonstrated good working alliance and outcome for VCP. Meta-analyses showed that working alliance in VCP was inferior to face-to-face delivery (standardised mean difference [SMD] = -0.30; 95% confidence interval [CI] [-0.67, 0.07],  $p = .11$ ; with the lower-bound of the CI extending beyond the non-inferiority margin [-0.50]), but that target symptom reduction was non-inferior (SMD = -0.03; 95% CI [-0.45, 0.40],  $p = .90$ ; CI within the non-inferiority margin [.50]). These results are discussed and directions for future research recommended.

**Keywords:** Videoconferencing psychotherapy, VCP, working alliance, meta-analysis, systematic review

## Introduction

The working alliance – defined by Bordin (1979) as the collaboration between client and therapist across the three domains of goals (agreed outcomes to work towards), tasks (the expectations and actions of client and therapist, directed towards the achievement of goals), and bonds (attachment between therapist and client) – has been extensively investigated within psychotherapy, and has been found to be related to outcome across multiple meta-analyses (Horvath, Del Re, Fluckiger, & Symonds, 2011; Horvath & Symonds, 1991; Martin, Garske, & Davis, 2000), with meta-synthesised themes identified for creating and maintaining a strong relationship (Noyce & Simpson, 2016). These studies, however, have been conducted solely focusing on the face-to-face delivery of therapy, with much less being known about the significance of the working alliance when therapy is delivered through alternative mediums.

The use of remote psychotherapy is gaining popularity (Hollis *et al.*, 2015) as a way for services to best meet the needs of clients, and is also recommended by UK government (HM Government, 2011). One such remote psychotherapy delivery method is videoconferencing psychotherapy (VCP) – the delivery of psychotherapy via secure video link. This has the advantage of potentially overcoming traditionally cited barriers to accessing treatment, such as transport (Harvey & Gumport, 2015), perceived stigma (Clement *et al.*, 2015; Sirey *et al.*, 2001), and insufficient service and staff provision (Alvidrez & Azocar, 1999; Lousada, Weisz, Hudson, & Swain, 2015).

Despite these advantages, a view seems to remain that delivering a service via VCP would in some way hinder the working alliance. Indeed, it has been pointed out that ‘conventional wisdom’ suggests that face-to-face services will facilitate a better alliance (Bee *et al.*, 2008), perhaps due to the fact that any alternative delivery method would reduce the interpersonal

richness of an interaction by limiting the availability and readability of eye contact, physical expression, and body posture (Wootton, Yellowlees, & McLaren, 2003) – with a poor video connection conceivably exacerbating these limitations. Perhaps it is due to these beliefs that psychologists appear reluctant to fully embrace VCP, being typically reluctant to endorse VCP as a stand-alone intervention (Mora, Nevid, & Chaplin, 2008).  
Reservations about security, and a lack of formal support or training were cited as reasons for their reluctance (Vincent, Barnett, Killpack, Sehgal, & Swinden, 2017).

It is possibly a consequence of a lack of interpersonal richness in the interaction, or a result of psychologists’ apparent reluctance to embrace VCP, but a study conducted by Rees and Stone (2005) found that psychologists rated sessions delivered by VCP lower for working alliance than those delivered face-to-face – even when the actual sessions were identical in nature. However, empirical evidence exists to show that therapy delivered by VCP can be effective (Vogel *et al.*, 2014), and has comparable outcomes to face-to-face treatment (Dunstan & Tooth, 2012; Strachan, Gros, Ruggiero, Lejuez, & Acierno, 2012),  
with yet further research suggesting equivalence of working alliance between VCP and face-to-face delivery (Simpson & Reid, 2014).

This raises interesting questions: is working alliance actually poorer in VCP? And, if so, is it possible to have equivalent outcome through VCP delivery? The present systematic literature review and meta-analysis aimed to broadly answer these questions by achieving the following objectives: (1) to review existing VCP literature that incorporates measures of working alliance, and (2) to conduct non-inferiority meta-analyses comparing the working alliance and outcome between VCP and face-to-face delivery. It is hypothesised that non-inferiority will be seen in terms of both working alliance and outcome between VCP and face-to-face delivery.

## Method

### *Inclusion/exclusion Criteria*

Due to VCP being a relatively new area of research, it was judged that to limit searching by research design or quality would potentially exclude relevant research in the area. Therefore, no studies were excluded by research design or quality.

#### Studies were eligible for inclusion if they:

- Reported data from an adult population (aged  $\geq 18$ )
- Used cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) or contextual cognitive-behavioural therapy (CCBT; Hayes, Villatte, Levin, & Hildebrandt, 2011) – such that evidence was collated from a relatively homogeneous group of psychotherapies (those building on evidence and techniques from strands of behavioural and cognitive therapy).
- Reported pre- and post-treatment data for symptom severity (a continuous outcome relating to the target difficulty of the population)
- Reported at least one measure of working alliance
- Were published in English

#### Studies were excluded if they:

- Used a group-based intervention (to retain a focus on dyadic therapist-client alliance, rather than introducing the potentially confounding variable of group cohesion).
- Used VCP as a supplemental intervention or peripheral component.

### *Searching*

To identify articles relevant for review, five databases were searched (PsycINFO, PsycARTICLES, MEDLINE, CINAHL Complete, and PubMed). Three concepts were

required to be combined for the search: working alliance, videoconferencing, and contextual CBT.

The working alliance search was conducted using the prefixes ‘working’, ‘helping’, and ‘therapeutic’ with the suffixes ‘alliance’, ‘relationship’, and ‘bond’ attached to each. The video conferencing search combined individual searches on the terms ‘video conferencing’, ‘skype’, ‘video conference’, ‘video consultation’, ‘telemedicine’, ‘telehealth’, ‘telecare’, and ‘assistive technology’. Contextual CBT was searched using the terms ‘cognitive behavior therapy’, ‘CBT’, ‘cognitive behav\* therap\*’, ‘third wave’, ‘acceptance and commitment therapy’, ‘ACT’, ‘dialectical behav\* therap\*’, ‘DBT’, ‘mindfulness’, and ‘behavi\* therap\*’.

The three concepts were combined in a final search, and all titles and abstracts were screened for inclusion. Further potential studies were identified from the reference lists of articles screened as potentially acceptable, and known literature reviews in remote psychotherapy (Backhaus *et al.*, 2012; Richardson, Frueh, Grubaugh, Egede, & Elhai, 2009; Simpson, 2009; Simpson, & Reid, 2014). The final search was conducted on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2018 – see Figure 1 for an outline of the selection process. Of the articles accessed in full, the reasons for exclusion were: no quantifiable working alliance measure (Frueh *et al.*, 2007; Gros, Yoder, Tuerk, Lozano, & Acierno, 2010; Simpson, 2001; Strachan *et al.*, 2012), outcome data not reported pre- and post-intervention (Day & Schneider, 2002; Goetter, Herbert, Forman, Yuen, & Thomas, 2014; Simpson, Deans, & Brebner, 2001), intervention not delivered by VCP (Herbst *et al.*, 2016), group therapy (Morland *et al.*, 2014), therapy not being the main intervention of focus (Olden *et al.*, 2017), VCP being supplemented by phone calls (Vogel *et al.*, 2014), data reported in another study already included in the review (Bouchard *et al.*, 2000), and the type of therapy being eclectic or unspecified (Ghosh, McLaren, & Watson, 1997; Simpson, Bell, Knox, & Mitchell, 2005). Twelve studies met the criteria and were

included in the review (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain, Marchand, Bouchard, Drouin, & Guay, 2009; Germain, Marchand, Bouchard, Guay, & Drouin, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stefan & David, 2013; Stubbings, Rees, Roberts, & Kane, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013).

### *Meta-analysis*

Two meta-analyses were conducted aimed at answering the questions (1) is working alliance in VCP non-inferior to face-to-face delivery? And (2) is outcome in VCP non-inferior to face-to-face delivery? For the purposes of the meta-analyses, only RCTs with a face-to-face delivery control group were included. The meta-analyses were conducted using Review Manager 5 software.

For the purposes of this review and meta-analysis, the studies conducted by Mitchell and colleagues (2008), and Ertelt and colleagues (2010), have been grouped together as they report on the same dataset, with Mitchell and colleagues (2008) reporting outcome data, and Ertelt and colleagues (2010) reporting data on the working alliance. The same is also true of two other studies in the review, with Germain, Marchand, Bouchard, Drouin, and Guay (2009) reporting outcome data, and Germain, Marchand, Bouchard, Guay, and Drouin (2010) reporting working alliance data from the same dataset.

For the meta-analysis comparing working alliance between delivery methods, a total working alliance score was calculated for each condition within each study. This was done by calculating the mean working alliance score within a specific condition, with the pooled standard deviation being calculated using Cohen's formulae:

$$\sqrt{((SD1^2 + SD2^2 + SDj^2)/j)}$$

To meta-analyse outcome, change was calculated on the primary outcome measure by subtracting the pre-intervention score from the post-intervention score, meaning that a positive number would represent an increase in scores pre- to post-intervention (deterioration) and a minus number would indicate a decrease in scores pre- to post-intervention (improvement). If a study reported multiple outcome measures, the primary outcome measure was selected for use in the meta-analysis. In papers with multiple primary outcomes (or where no primary outcome is designated), a single measure which mapped on to the difficulty experienced by the studies' population was selected.

As studies appraised to be of lower quality present greater risk of bias, sensitivity analyses were conducted to test the potential influence of study quality on heterogeneity and pooled effect estimates (by systematically rerunning meta-analyses whilst excluding the study rated to be of lowest quality).

*Non-inferiority margin and meta-analysis.* For meta-analysis of outcome, the non-inferiority margin was set at  $\Delta$  Cohen's  $d = 0.50$ , which was based on the smallest of two criterion-values: (1) the total estimated outcome-effect of face-to-face delivery (as the standard of treatment), and (2) the largest clinically acceptable difference (degree of inferiority) for VCP as compared with face-to-face delivery. Criterion 2 should be a smaller value than criterion 1, such that any clinically acceptable difference can be understood to show that VCP is effective (in addition to being clinically non-inferior to the standard of face-to-face delivery). For criterion 1, a total effect estimate was derived from a meta-analytic review comparing CBT to inactive control conditions for anxiety disorders (Hofmann & Smits, 2008); this estimate was considered apt because most studies in the present review are of CBT-variant psychotherapies for anxiety-related outcomes. Hofmann and Smits (2008) estimated the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval (CI) of this total effect size to be 0.56 (standardised mean-difference



between groups; Hedges'  $g$ ). For criterion 2, we use recurrent evidence for the clinical meaningfulness of a standardised mean-difference of 0.50 (Norman, Sloan, & Wyrwich, 2003; Wise, 2004) – which represents a smaller value than the assumed total effect-size, as is desirable. The test criterion for non-inferiority was that the upper bound of the 95% CI of the mean difference should fall within  $\Delta$ ; thus, with 95% probability, the standardised mean-difference between VCP and face-to-face delivery had to be smaller than 0.50. For meta-analysis of working alliance, the non-inferiority margin was again set at  $\Delta$  Cohen's  $d = 0.5$  – with the same test-criterion for non-inferiority (this time applied to the lower bound, due to direction of desirable responding). In this case, the focus was on clinically acceptable difference (Criterion 2 alone), as total effect estimates (from comparison against inactive control conditions) are not logically available for working alliance measures. Use of this test-criterion provided parity with the test-criterion applied to outcome measures and is consistent with practice in previous non-inferiority trials of psychotherapy interventions (e.g., Hedman et al., 2011).

## Results

### *Data Abstraction*

For each study, data were extracted pertaining to: authors, year of publication, location, study design, population difficulty, sample size, intervention, number of sessions, working alliance measure, working alliance rater and session taken, working alliance score, and change pre- to post-treatment on the primary outcome measure. This information can be seen in Table 1.

Along with this information, each study was quality-assessed. This presented a challenge due to the present review and meta-analysis including studies of various designs. Whilst it is important to assess studies for quality and potential sources of bias, there is no widely-

accepted tool which can be used across study designs (Katrak, Bialocerkowski, Massy-Westropp, Kumar, & Grimmer, 2004) and using multiple design-specific appraisal tools can make it difficult to compare evidence across studies (Crowe & Sheppard, 2011). However, guidelines do exist for when appraising research from multiple study designs. It has been recommended this take three stages (Hawker, Payne, Kerr, Hardey, & Powell, 2002): (1) assessment of relevance to the review, (2) data extraction, and (3) appraisal of methodological rigour. As such, an appraisal tool based on these recommendations and further informed by Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklists for specific research designs was used, with the results presented in Table 2 (data extraction is not presented in Table 2, as this has been presented separately in Table 1). In order to assess the inter-rater reliability of the applied quality assessment, 25% of the studies (selected purposively, to reflect a range of study designs) were independently rated by two authors (CN and NM). The mean kappa coefficient across items was 1.00, indicating ‘perfect’ agreement overall (Viera & Garrett, 2005).

*Methodological Rigour*

Of the RCTs in this review (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stefan & David, 2013; Stubbings, *et al.*, 2013), two give further details of how randomisation was achieved (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013), with one of these (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008) further explaining randomisation was stratified by diagnosis and current antidepressant use to balance the conditions on these variables. The other two RCTs (Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stefan & David, 2013) stated participants were randomised, but gave no further information regarding this. Further to not making clear a randomisation strategy, it is also not clear in one study (Stefan & David,

2013) whether the groups were similar at the start, and how many clients completed the intervention.

Two of the RCTs (Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013) appear to have had differences in the groups at the start of the trial. Morland and colleagues (2015) randomised the allocation of war veterans without stratifying randomisation based on their service history, which resulted in a disparity between conditions on the duration of the experienced difficulty. Whereas Stubbings and colleagues (2013) did not limit their study to a single primary diagnosis (and did not stratify randomisation by presenting problem). This resulted in some participants receiving a manualised CBT treatment (if they had a difficulty lending itself to such) and some receiving an individualised intervention (if their primary diagnosis did not lend itself to a manualised treatment).

Of the two N-RCTs in this review (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010), neither had similar samples at the start of the trial; with one (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004) having many more comorbid diagnoses in the VCP group compared to face-to-face (10 of 11 participants, and 4 of 10 participants respectively), and the other study having a population varying by the type of trauma they experienced – with 50% of the VCP group reporting a trauma of ‘physical or sexual aggression’, compared to 28.1% of the face-to-face group (Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010).

It is also unclear in both N-RCTs whether the participants are treated equally, other than the experimental manipulation. In one study (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004) half of the participants in each condition were randomised to a 3-month wait before treatment (however, due to small sample numbers, the data from immediate treatment and waitlist were collapsed within each condition – meaning that within each condition participants were treated differently, but this was controlled for between conditions). The other N-RCT (Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et*

*al.*, 2010) recruited for the face-to-face condition from a ‘local’ site and for the VCP condition from both a ‘remote’ and ‘local’ site, with those recruited for VCP from the ‘local’ site having treatment in the same building as their therapist was situated. It is stated that ‘measures’ were taken to ensure they never met face-to-face, but it is not stated what these measures were or how they could impact on the treatment experience for participants.

Of the ten studies in this review, seven (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stubbings, *et al.*, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013) state inclusion/exclusion criteria, and the other three (Himle *et al.*, 2006; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Stefan & David, 2013) do not, whilst seven (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stubbings, *et al.*, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013) offer follow-up data post intervention and the other three (Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Stefan & David, 2013) do not.

*VCP delivery*

A concern regarding VCP delivery is that it opens the possibility for technical difficulties, which could potentially hinder therapy. As such it is important to acknowledge the different technologies used in the studies reviewed, particularly as the studies range from 1998-2015, and technology has advanced a great deal in this time.

Of the studies reviewed, eight state the technology used (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Stefan & David, 2013; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013) and two do not (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015). Two of the studies report using extra technology: one using a fax machine to send through homework (Bouchard *et al.*,

2004), and another using a telephone on the 'hands free' setting to transmit audio (Manchanda & McLaren, 1998) as the videoconferencing technology used in this study could only display picture. One study (Stefan & David, 2013) used notably different technology to deliver VCP, with a three-dimensional holographic image being produced.

In terms of VCP location in the reviewed studies, six stated VCP took place in a clinic or research building (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013), three did not state where VCP took place (Himle *et al.*, 2006; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stefan & David, 2013), and only one study used a VCP intervention set in the home (Yuen *et al.*, 2013).

### *Working alliance*

All studies included in this review used either the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI; Horvath & Greenberg, 1989) or the Working Alliance Inventory – Short Form (WAI-SF; Tracey & Kokotovic, 1989) to measure working alliance. The WAI was used in six studies (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008) and the WAI-SF was used in the other four (Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stefan & David, 2013; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013). Both have high internal consistency, with the WAI showing internal consistency of .87 to .93 dependant on the rater (Horvath & Greenberg, 1989), and the WAI-SF showing .95 to .98 dependent on the rater (Tracey & Kokotovic, 1989).

Different raters of working alliance were used across the different studies, with five studies taking a rating of working alliance from just the client (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Germain *et al.*,

2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Stefan & David, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013), one from an observer (Lichstein *et al.*, 2013), and the remaining four from both the client and therapist (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013). This is potentially important due to a phenomenon known as the halo effect (Horvath *et al.*, 2011) – a trend seeing higher correlations between working alliance and outcome if both are rated by the same person. As all the studies in this review used self-report outcome measures, there is a risk of the halo effect impacting on the relationship between working alliance and outcome in those five studies which just measure working alliance from the clients’ perspective (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Stefan & David, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013).

Another consideration is when working alliance scores were recorded. It has been proposed that the relation between working alliance and outcome grows in magnitude the later alliance is recorded (Horvath *et al.*, 2011), in such a way that working alliance scores are confounded by prior symptom change such that people are rating therapeutic benefit at later sessions, rather than working alliance (Crits-Christoph, Connolly Gibbons, Hamilton, Ring-Kurtz, & Gallop, 2011). In the present review, two studies (Himle *et al.*, 2006; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013) record working alliance only at the end of treatment, and so run the risk of this phenomenon. All other studies have at least an early and late working alliance rating, with the exception of one (Stefan & David, 2013) – which offers only one intervention session and so takes a recording following this.

*Participants*

Participants from six of the studies were from a clinical population and had a clear diagnosis (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013), with a

further three stating participants had a specific difficulty and would benefit from a psychotherapy treatment (Himle *et al.*, 2006; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998). Only one study appeared to not take clinical need into consideration (Stefan & David, 2013), with participants being recruited from a university and awarded course credits.

### *Key Findings*

All studies in this review demonstrated strong working alliance in VCP. Of the six reviewed studies with a face-to-face control group, four (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Stefan & David, 2013; Stubbings, *et al.*, 2013) found that overall working alliance score was non-inferior in the VCP condition compared to face-to-face (though one study [Bouchard *et al.*, 2004] does not explicitly state working alliance data for the face-to-face condition, rather stating in the discussion ‘the comparison between the posttreatment alliance data of the two conditions does not show any difference between the face-to-face and videoconference condition’ [p.21]), with one of these studies (Stefan & David, 2013) finding the VCP group scored significantly higher on the *goal* subscale of the WAI-SF (Tracey & Kokotovic, 1989). Of those reporting a higher working alliance in the face-to-face group: one study reported no difference between groups in participants’ self-reported working alliance, but a significantly higher working alliance reported by therapists in the face-to-face condition (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008) and one study reported significantly higher working alliance in the face-to-face condition at session two but not at any other time (Morland *et al.*, 2015). A statistically significant increase in working alliance scores over the course of VCP was seen in two studies (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008).

Improvement in symptom severity when intervention is delivered by VCP was seen in all studies within this review. This improvement was maintained across all seven studies which

offered a post intervention follow-up (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Himle *et al.*, 2006; Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013; Yuen *et al.*, 2013), and VCP symptom reduction was non-inferior to face-to-face across all six studies which offered a face-to-face comparison (Bouchard *et al.*, 2004; Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Germain *et al.*, 2009; Germain *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008; Morland *et al.*, 2015; Stefan & David, 2013; Stubbings *et al.*, 2013).

*Results of Meta-analysis*

Figure 2 shows summary statistics for the mean working alliance scores, comparing VCP with face-to-face treatment. The lower limit of the 95% CI for working alliance scores ( $n = 4$ ;  $SMD = -0.30$ ; 95% CI  $[-0.67, 0.07]$ ,  $p = .11$ ; random effects model) fell outside the pre-specified limit of non-inferiority ( $\Delta = -0.50$ ): indicating that, with respect to working alliance, VCP was inferior to face-to-face treatment. Tests of heterogeneity show low heterogeneity for the studies in this analysis ( $I^2 = 47\%$ ;  $p = .13$ ).

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to ascertain whether pooled estimates were sensitive to study quality, by excluding the study with the lowest overall quality rating (based on number of criteria met: Stefan & David, 2013). In doing so, evidence of heterogeneity increased ( $I^2 = 64\%$ ), but substantive results remained the same ( $n = 3$ ;  $SMD = -0.31$ ; 95% CI  $[-0.83, 0.21]$ ,  $p = .24$ ) indicating that the finding of inferior working alliance in VCP (versus face-to-face treatment) was robust to inclusion of studies with variable quality.

A second meta-analysis was conducted comparing symptom reduction across the two conditions. Figure 3 shows summary statistics for this analysis, demonstrating that people who received treatment via VCP had non-inferior symptom reduction compared to people who received a face-to-face treatment ( $n = 4$ ;  $SMD = -0.03$ ; 95% CI  $[-0.45, 0.40]$ ,  $p = .90$ ;



random effects model): The upper limit of the 95% CI for outcome effect-sizes fell within the pre-specified limit of non-inferiority ( $\Delta = 0.50$ ). Tests of heterogeneity show moderate non-significant heterogeneity (60%,  $p = .06$ ). Sensitivity analysis was again conducted to ascertain whether pooled estimates were changed by excluding the study with the lowest quality rating (Stefan & David, 2013). In doing so, heterogeneity increased ( $I^2 = 68\%$ ) and VCP symptom reduction remained non-inferior to face-to-face ( $n = 3$ : SMD = -0.16; 95% CI [-0.71, 0.39],  $p = .56$ ).

## Discussion

A total of 12 articles were selected for review, having met the stated criteria. All of these articles were reviewed narratively, with data extracted from five included in two meta-analyses comparing both working alliance and symptom reduction between VCP and face-to-face delivery. This literature review and meta-analysis aimed to answer the questions: (1) is working alliance in VCP non-inferior to face-to-face delivery? And (2) is outcome in VCP non-inferior to face-to-face delivery? From the review and analysis conducted, it would seem that, in terms of outcome, VCP is non-inferior to face-to-face delivery. However, the working alliance appears to be inferior when therapy is delivered by video-conferencing.

These results appear to partially support the view expressed by Rees and Stone (2005), stating that working alliance is viewed as lower in VCP – though this appeared to have little impact on outcome, with symptom reduction in VCP being non-inferior to face-to-face delivery. This dissociation makes very interesting reading as it seems to contradict the well-established finding that poorer working alliance will lead to poorer outcome (Horvath & Symonds, 1991; Horvath *et al.*, 2011; Martin *et al.*, 2000).

Whilst it is not being suggested that working alliance in the VCP condition was low (as all of the reviewed studies demonstrated what would be called a strong working alliance in VCP), the fact that the pooled effects for working alliance across studies were inferior in VCP is worthy of further thought – indeed, one study (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008) actually demonstrated poorer working alliance in VCP to a statistically significant degree regardless of non-inferiority criteria. Three suggestions are offered for why working alliance may be inferior in VCP: (1) the working alliance is less important when therapy is delivered via VCP (though this seems unlikely, as the working alliance is pan-theoretical [Bordin, 1979; Horvath & Symonds, 1991] and it seems counter-intuitive to suggest that by changing the delivery medium, client and therapist no longer need to share a bond or common goal); (2) working alliance is being rated as lower due to discomfort with the delivery medium; or (3) something unique is happening when therapy is delivered by VCP which compensates for slightly lower working alliance. To that end, it could be any number of factors not measured by the WAI which is responsible for this finding (such as client engagement or motivation). However, a recent meta-synthesis (Noyce & Simpson, 2016) stated ‘empowerment through respect’ as a key aspect in the development of a relationship between client and therapist. It could well be that by accessing treatment remotely (thereby not submitting to the therapists’ will in terms of attending *their* building, to be seated in *their* room, per *their* wishes) client empowerment is increased, which helps facilitate equal outcome in the absence of equal working alliance – it is argued that empowerment in this way may still be seen if the remote therapy took place in a clinical building (as was the case in many of the studies reviewed), as it can be argued that more parity exists between client and therapist as both therapist and client are in independent work-spaces, communicating via their respective consoles, over which they have individual control. It is also worth noting that, were this to be the case, it is something which would not necessarily lend itself to measurement on the WAI, as questions

1  
2  
3 pertaining to *goals*, *tasks*, and *bond* (the three areas covered by the WAI) would not  
4  
5 necessarily capture client empowerment.  
6  
7

8 The results obtained from the present study add to an ever growing literature pertaining to the  
9  
10 use of remote psychotherapy interventions. Available systematic reviews (Sucala *et al.*,  
11  
12 2012), and narrative reviews (Berger, 2017) of internet delivered interventions (internet based  
13  
14 treatments in which clients follow pre-set exercises typically blended with contact with a  
15  
16 therapist, usually over a messaging service rather than using videoconferencing) suggest both  
17  
18 equivalency of outcome and alliance is regularly seen. When considered alongside the current  
19  
20 findings, the general theme of non-inferior outcome between face-to-face and alternative  
21  
22 delivery methods seems consistent, though working alliance seems less clear. It seems almost  
23  
24 counter-intuitive to suggest that non-inferior working alliance can be established with  
25  
26 minimal therapist contact (typically done over the phone or by email, thus reducing the  
27  
28 interpersonal richness of the interaction compared to VCP), yet not seen in VCP. One  
29  
30 potential explanation for this difference is in the rater of working alliance. In the presented  
31  
32 analysis all but one study collected working alliance rating from both the therapist and the  
33  
34 client. However, studies have suggested that therapists rate working alliance lower when  
35  
36 therapy is delivered remotely (Rees & Stone, 2005; Berger, 2017), whereas client ratings do  
37  
38 not seem to alter (Ruwaard *et al.*, 2007; Ruwaard *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, perhaps the  
39  
40 inferiority seen in the presented study could be explained by the amalgamation of the  
41  
42 working alliance ratings used. Overall, these findings, in combination with findings of other  
43  
44 remote psychotherapy literature, emphasise the potential opportunities to use remote delivery  
45  
46 methods, within a menu of care, to better meet clients' needs and overcome some regularly  
47  
48 cited barriers to engagement.  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

It is also interesting to consider the potential future implications for remotely delivered therapy. As stated earlier in this paper, only adult studies were included – this was due to the judgment that to include child and adolescent studies may skew the data due to younger people stereotypically being more comfortable with the type of technology used to deliver remote therapy. If this were indeed the case, it may be expected to find a stronger working alliance formed in child and adolescent studies of VCP. Unfortunately, however, the literature for children and adolescents use of remotely delivered therapy has received less empirical attention than that of adults (Slone, Reese, & McClellan, 2012), indeed, if the inclusion criteria of the present study were changed to include child and adolescent studies it would yield no further papers for inclusion – though VCP has been found to be effective for the treatment obsessive-compulsive disorder in adolescents (Storch *et al.*, 2011).

It can be reasonably speculated that as familiarity with the technology increases, perhaps the working alliance formed through this medium may do the same. Another consideration is that the way we measure working alliance itself may need to change. If indeed, as suggested above, VCP delivery is tapping in to a construct not currently captured in Bordin's (1979) conceptualisation of working alliance, it may be that more nuanced and specific measures need to be developed in order to accurately measure the working alliance through different delivery mediums.

Conclusions drawn from this review must be considered in light of the following limitations: firstly, the quality of the studies included in the analysis has to be considered. As VCP is a relatively new area of research, a decision was made to not exclude studies on the basis of quality. However, from the quality assessment conducted (see Table 2) only one of the controlled studies (Ertelt *et al.*, 2010; Mitchell *et al.*, 2008) and one of the uncontrolled studies met all applicable quality criteria (Yuen *et al.*, 2013). This demonstrates the need for

1  
2  
3 higher quality studies in the area – particularly RCTs, due to their limited number. Attempts  
4  
5 were made to at least partially overcome this by conducting a sensitivity analysis (excluding  
6  
7 the study with the lowest overall quality rating), which demonstrated consistency of results –  
8  
9 inferiority of working alliance in VCP, and non-inferiority of outcome.  
10

11  
12 Another noted limitation is that of external validity. When reviewing the studies, an  
13  
14 interesting paradox became apparent. One of the advantages of using VCP is that it can be  
15  
16 delivered in the home. However, from a research perspective, delivery in the home  
17  
18 environment potentially introduces lots of confounding variables and so is not always  
19  
20 desirable. Interestingly, only one study actually used VCP in the home (though without a  
21  
22 control group; Yuen *et al.*, 2013), with the other studies all delivering VCP in a clinical  
23  
24 building. Whilst this may improve the internal validity of the studies (by conducting VCP in a  
25  
26 controlled environment), it compromises external validity as it is not how the intervention  
27  
28 will be delivered in practice.  
29  
30

31  
32 Added to this point, as the purpose of VCP is to treat clinical populations remotely, this is  
33  
34 what the research must reflect. In the present review one study does not treat a clinical  
35  
36 population (Stefan & David, 2013), and it is unclear with a further three (Himle *et al.*, 2006;  
37  
38 Lichstein *et al.*, 2013; Manchanda & McLaren, 1998). This makes it difficult to draw firm  
39  
40 conclusions as to the clinical effectiveness of VCP – although only one of these studies  
41  
42 (Stefan & David, 2013) was used in the meta-analyses.  
43  
44  
45

46  
47 For future research, the following recommendations are made: (1) future studies should  
48  
49 endeavour to deliver VCP in the home, to a clinical population, so as to mimic clinical use  
50  
51 and improve external validity; (2) future studies would benefit from incorporating alliance-  
52  
53 outcome correlations (and other process-outcome associations) to enable more nuanced  
54  
55 analysis of factors relating to outcome effectiveness – none of the studies reviewed here  
56  
57  
58

included such data; and (3) multiple measures of working alliance (from different raters) should be obtained across the course of the intervention to ensure alliance is actually being measured (rather than being confounded by prior symptom change or the halo effect).

**Funding**

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

For Peer Review

## References

- Alvidrez, J. & Azocar, F. (1999). Distressed women's clinic patients: preferences for mental health treatments and perceived obstacles. *General Hospital Psychiatry*, 21(5), 340-7. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0163-8343\(99\)00038-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0163-8343(99)00038-9)
- Backhaus, A., Agha, Z., Maglione, M. L., Repp, A., Ross, B., Zuest, D.,...Thorp, S. R. (2012). Videoconferencing Psychotherapy: A Systematic Review. *Psychological Services*, 9, 111–31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0027924>
- Bee, P. E., Bower, P., Lovell, K., Gilbody, S., Richards, D., Gask, L., & Roach, P. (2008). Psychotherapy mediated by remote communication technologies: A meta-analytic review. *BMC Psychiatry*, 8(60). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-244X-8-60>
- Berger, T. (2017). The therapeutic alliance in internet interventions: A narrative review and suggestions for future research. *Psychotherapy Research*, 27(5), 511–524. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2015.1119908>
- Bordin, E. (1979). The generalizability of the psychoanalytic concept of the working alliance. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice*, 16(3), 252-60. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/h0085885>
- Bouchard, S., Paquin, B., Payeur, R., Allard, M., Rivard, V., Fournier, T.,...Lapierre, J. (2004). Delivering cognitive-behavior therapy for panic disorder with agoraphobia in videoconference. *Telemedicine Journal and e-Health*, 10, 13-25. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1089/153056204773644535>
- Bouchard, S., Payeur, R., Rivard, V., Allard, M., Paquin, B., Renaud, P., & Goyer, L. (2000). Cognitive behavior therapy for panic disorder with agoraphobia in videoconference:

preliminary results. *Cyberpsychology & Behavior*, 3(6), 999-1007. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1089/109493100452264>.

Clement, S., Schauman, O., Graham, T., Maggioni, F. Evans-Lacko, S., Bezborodovs, N.,... Thornicroft, G. (2015). What is the impact of mental health-related stigma on help-seeking? A systematic review of quantitative and qualitative studies. *Psychological Medicine*, 45, 11–27. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0033291714000129>

Crits-Christoph, P., Connolly Gibbons, M.B., Hamilton, J., Ring-Kurtz, S., & Gallop, R. (2011). The Dependability of Alliance Assessments: The Alliance–Outcome Correlation is Larger than You Might Think. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 79(3), 267–78. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0023668>

Crowe, M., & Sheppard, L. (2011). A review of critical appraisal tools show they lack rigor: Alternative tool structure is proposed. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 64, 79-89. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2010.02.008>

Day, S. X., & Schneider, P. L. (2002). Psychotherapy using distance technology: A comparison of face-to-face, video, and audio treatment. *Journal of Counselling Psychology*, 49(4), 499-503. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-0167.49.4.499>

Dunstan, D. A., & Tooth, S. M. (2012). Treatment via videoconferencing: A pilot study of delivery by clinical psychology trainees. *The Australian Journal of Rural Health*, 20(2), 88-94. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1584.2012.01260.x>

Ertelt, T. W., Crosby, R. D., Marino, J. M., Mitchell, J. E., Lancaster, K., & Crow, S. J. (2010). Therapeutic factors affecting the cognitive behavioral treatment of bulimia



- nervosa via telemedicine versus face-to-face delivery. *International Journal of Eating Disorders*, 44(8), 687-91. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/eat.20874>
- Frueh, B. C., Monnier, J., Yim, E., Grubaugh, A. L., Hamner, M. B., & Knapp, R.G. (2007). A randomized trial of telepsychiatry for post-traumatic stress disorder. *Telemedicine and e-Health*, 13(3), 142-7. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1258/135763307780677604>
- Germain, V., Marchand, A., Bouchard, S., Drouin, M. S., & Guay, S. (2009). Effectiveness of cognitive behavioural therapy administered by videoconference for posttraumatic stress disorder. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 38, 42-53. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/16506070802473494>
- Germain, V., Marchand, A., Bouchard, S., Guay, S., & Drouin, M. S. (2010). Assessment of the Therapeutic Alliance in Face-to-Face or Videoconference Treatment for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 13, 29-35. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1089=cyber.2009.0139>
- Ghosh, G., McLaren, P. M., & Watson, J. P. (1997). Evaluating the alliance in videolink teletherapy. *Journal of Telemedicine and Telecare*, 3, 33-5.
- Goetter, E. M., Herbert, J. D., Forman, E. M., Yuen, E. K., & Thomas, J. G. (2014). An open trial of videoconference-mediated exposure and ritual prevention for obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 28(5). <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2014.05.004>
- Gros, D. F., Yoder, M., Tuerk, P. W., Lozano, B. E., & Acierno, R. (2010). Exposure therapy for PTSD delivered to veterans via telehealth: predictors of treatment completion and

- outcome and comparison to treatment delivered in person. *Behavior Therapy*, 42(2), 276-83. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2010.07.005>
- Harvey, A. G., & Gumpert, N. B. (2015). Evidence-based psychological treatments for mental disorders: Modifiable barriers to access and possible solutions. *Behaviour research and Therapy*, 68, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2015.02.004>
- Hawker, S., Payne, S., Kerr, C., Hardey, M., & Powell, J. (2002). Appraising the evidence: reviewing disparate data systematically. *Qualitative Health Research*, 12(9), 1284-99. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1049732302238251>
- Hayes, S. C., Villatte, M., Levin, M., & Hildebrandt, M. (2011). Open, aware, and active: contextual approaches as an emerging trend in the behavioral and cognitive therapies. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 7, 141-68. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-032210-104449>
- Hedman, E., Andersson, G., Ljótsson, B., Andersson, E., Rück, C., Mörtberg, E., & Lindefors, N. (2011). Internet-based cognitive behavior therapy vs. cognitive behavioral group therapy for social anxiety disorder: a randomized controlled non-inferiority trial. *PLoS One*, 6(3). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0018001>
- Herbst, N., Franzen, G., Voderholzer, U., Thiel, N., Knaevelsrud, C., Hertenstein, E.,...Külz, A. K. (2016). Working Alliance in Internet-Based Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 2016; 85, 117-8. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000441282>
- Himle, J. A., Fischer, D. J., Muroff, J. R., Van Etten, M. L., Lokers, L. M., Abelson, J. L., & Hanna, G. L. (2006). Videoconferencing-based cognitive-behavioral therapy for

obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 44, 1821-29.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2005.12.010>

HM Government. (2011) *No health without mental health: Delivering better mental health outcomes for people of all ages*. London: Department of Health.

Hofmann, S. G., & Smits, J. A. (2008). Cognitive-behavioral therapy for adult anxiety disorders: a meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 69(4), 621-32. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4088/JCP.v69n0415>

Hollis, C., Morriss, R., Martin, J., Amani, S., Cotton, R., Denis, M., & Lewis, S. (2015). Technological innovations in mental healthcare: Harnessing the digital revolution. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 206(4), 263-5. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.113.142612>

Horvath, A. O., Del Re, A. C., Fluckiger, C., & Symonds, D. (2011). Alliance in individual psychotherapy. *Psychotherapy*, 48, 9-16. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0022186>

Horvath, A.O. & Greenberg, L.S. (1989). Development and validation of the Working Alliance Inventory. *Journal of Counselling Psychology*, 36(2), 223-33. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-0167.36.2.223>

Horvath, A. O. & Symonds, B. D. (1991). Relation between working alliance and outcome in psychotherapy: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 38(2), 139-49. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-0167.38.2.139>

Katrak, P., Bialocerkowski, A. E., Massy-Westropp, N., Kumar, V. S. S., & Grimmer, K. A. (2004). A systematic review of the content of critical appraisal tools. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 4. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-4-22>.

- Lichstein, K. L., Scogin, F., Thomas, S. J., DiNapoli, E. A., Dillon, H. R., & McFadden, A. (2013). Telehealth cognitive behavior therapy for co-occurring insomnia and depression symptoms in older adults. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 69(10), 1056–1065. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jclp.22030>
- Lousada, J., Weisz, J., Hudson, P., & Swain, T. (2015). Psychotherapy provision in the UK: time to think again. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 2(4), 289-91. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(15\)00082-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(15)00082-6)
- Manchanda, M., & McLaren, P. (1998). Cognitive behaviour therapy via interactive video. *Journal of Telemedicine and Telecare*, 4, 53-55. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1258/1357633981931452>
- Martin, D. J., Garske, J. P., & Davis, M. K. (2000). Relation of the therapeutic alliance with outcome and other variables: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 68(3), 438-50. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.68.3.438>
- Mitchell, J. E., Crosby, R. D., Wonderlich, S. A., Crow, S., Lancaster, K., Simonich, H.,...Cook Myers, T. (2008). A randomized trial comparing the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapy for bulimia nervosa delivered via telemedicine versus face-to-face. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 46, 581-92. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2008.02.004>
- Mora, L., Nevid, J., & Chaplin, W. (2008). Psychologist treatment recommendations for internet-based therapeutic interventions. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 24, 3052-62. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2008.05.011>

1  
2  
3 Morland, L. A., Mackintosh, M. A., Greene, C. J., Rosen, C. S., Chard, K. M., Resick, P., &  
4  
5 Frueh, B.C. (2014). Cognitive processing therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder  
6  
7 delivered to rural veterans via telemental health: A randomized noninferiority clinical  
8  
9 trial. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 75(5), 470-6.  
10  
11 <http://dx.doi.org/10.4088/JCP.13m08842>  
12  
13

14 Morland, L. A., Mackintosh, M. A., Rosen, C. S., Willis, E., Resick, P., Chard, K., & Frueh,  
15  
16 B. C. (2015). Telemedicine versus in-person delivery of cognitive processing therapy  
17  
18 for women with posttraumatic stress disorder: A randomized noninferiority trial.  
19  
20 *Depression and Anxiety*, 32, 811-20. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/da.22397>  
21  
22  
23

24 Norman, G. R., Sloan, J. A., & Wywich, K. W. (2003). Interpretation of changes in health-  
25  
26 related quality of life: the remarkable universality of half a standard deviation.  
27  
28 *Medical Care*, 41(5), 582-92.  
29  
30 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.MLR.0000062554.74615.4C>  
31  
32  
33

34 Noyce, R., & Simpson, J. (2016). The experience of forming a therapeutic relationship from  
35  
36 the client's perspective: A metasynthesis. *Psychotherapy Research*, 1-16.  
37  
38 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10503307.2016.1208373>  
39  
40  
41

42 Olden, M., Wyka, K., Cukor, J., Peskin, M., Altemus, M., Lee, F. S.,...Difede J. (2017). Pilot  
43  
44 study of a telehealth-delivered medication-augmented exposure therapy protocol for  
45  
46 PTSD. *Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease*, 205, 154-60.  
47  
48 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/NMD.0000000000000563>  
49  
50

51 Rees, C. S., & Stone, S. (2005). Therapeutic alliance in face-to-face versus videoconferenced  
52  
53 psychotherapy. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 36(6), 649-53.  
54  
55 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0735-7028.36.6.649>  
56  
57  
58

Richardson, L. K., Frueh, C., Grubaugh, A. L., Egede, L., & Elhai, J. D. (2009). Current Directions in Videoconferencing Tele-Mental Health Research. *Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice*, 16(3), 323-38. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2850.2009.01170.x>

Ruwaard, J., Lange, A., Bouwman, M., Broeksteeg, J., Schrieken, B. (2007). E-mailed standardized cognitive behavioural treatment of work-related stress: a randomized controlled trial. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 36(3), 179-92. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/16506070701381863.779266704>

Ruwaard, J., Schrieken, B., Schrijver, M., Broeksteeg, J., Dekker, J., Vermeulen, H., & Lange, A. (2009). Standardized web-based cognitive behavioural therapy of mild to moderate depression: a randomized controlled trial with a long-term follow-up. *Cognitive Behaviour Therapy*, 38(4), 206-21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/16506070802408086.908748225>

Simpson, S. (2001). The provision of a psychology service to Shetland via teleconferencing: Patient/therapist satisfaction and ability to develop a therapeutic alliance. *Journal of Telemedicine and Telecare*, 7, 34-6. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1258/1357633011936633>

Simpson, S. (2009). Psychotherapy via videoconferencing: a review. *British Journal of Guidance & Counselling*, 37(3), 271-86. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03069880902957007>

Simpson, S., Bell, L., Knox, J., & Mitchell, D. (2005). Therapy via videoconferencing: A route to client empowerment? *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy*, 12(2), 156-65. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/cpp.436>

Simpson, S., Deans, G., & Brebner, E. (2001). The delivery of a tele-psychology service to Shetland. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy*, 8(2), 130-5.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/cpp.279>

Simpson, S., & Reid, C. L. (2014). Therapeutic alliance in videoconferencing psychotherapy: A review. *The Australian Journal of Rural Health*, 22, 280–299.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ajr.12149>

Sirey, J., Bruce, M., Alexopoulos, G., Perlick, D., Friedman, S., & Meyers, B. (2001). Stigma as a barrier to recovery: perceived stigma and patient-rated severity of illness as predictors of antidepressant drug adherence. *Psychiatric Services*, 52(12), 1615-20.  
<https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.52.12.1615>

Slone, N. C., Reese, R. J., & McClellan, M. J. (2012). Telepsychology outcome research with children and adolescents: a review of the literature. *Psychological Services*, 9(3), 272-92. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0027607>

Stefan, S., & David, D. (2013) Face-to-face counselling versus high definition holographic projection system. Efficacy and therapeutic alliance. A brief research report. *Journal of Cognitive & Behavioral Psychotherapies*, 13(2), 299-307.

Storch, E. A., Caporino, N. E., Morgan, J. R., Lewin, A. B., Rojas, A., Brauer, L., ... Murphy, T. K. (2011). Preliminary investigation of web-camera delivered cognitivebehavioral therapy for youth with obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Psychiatry Research*, 189(3), 407–12. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2011.05.047>

Strachan, M., Gros, D. F., Ruggiero, K. J., Lejuez, C. W., & Acierno, R. (2012). An integrated approach to delivering exposure-based treatment for symptoms of PTSD

- and depression in OIF/OEF veterans: preliminary findings. *Behavior Therapy*, 43(3), 560–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2011.03.003>
- Stubbings, D. R., Rees, C. S., Roberts, L. D., & Kane, R.T. (2013). Comparing in-person to videoconference-based cognitive behavioral therapy for mood and anxiety disorders: randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 15(11). <http://dx.doi.org/10.2196/jmir.2564>
- Sucala, M., Schnur, J. B., Constantino, M. J., Miller, S. J., Brackman, E. H., & Montgomery G. H. (2012). The therapeutic relationship in e-therapy for mental health: a systematic review. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 14(4). <http://dx.doi.org/10.2196/jmir.2084>
- Tracey, T. J., & Kokotovic, A. M. (1989). Factor Structure of the Working Alliance Inventory. *Psychological Assessment: A Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 1(3), 207-210. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.1.3.207>
- Viera, A. J., & Garrett, J. M. (2005). Understanding interobserver agreement: the kappa statistic. *Family Medicine*, 37(5), 360-363.
- Vincent, C., Barnett, M., Killpack, L., Sehgal, A., & Swinden, P. (2017). Advancing Telecommunication Technology and its Impact on Psychotherapy in Private Practice. *British Journal of Psychotherapy*, 33, 63-76. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bjp.12267>
- Vogel, P. A., Solem, S., Hagen, K., Moen, E. M., Launes, G., Håland, A. T.,...Himle, J. A. (2014). A pilot randomized controlled trial of videoconference-assisted treatment for obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 63, 162-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2014.10.007>



1  
2  
3 Wise, E. A. (2004). Methods for analyzing psychotherapy outcomes: A review of clinical  
4  
5 significance, reliable change, and recommendations for future directions. *Journal of*  
6  
7 *Personality Assessment*, 82(1), 50-59. [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa8201\\_10](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa8201_10)  
8  
9

10 Wootton, R., Yellowlees, P., & McLaren, P. (2003). *Telepsychiatry and e-Mental Health*.  
11  
12 London: Royal Society of Medicine Press.  
13  
14

15 Yuen, E. K., Herbert, J. D., Forman, E. M., Goetter, E. M., Juarascio, A. S., Rabin, S.,...

16  
17  
18 Bouchard, S. (2013). Acceptance based behavior therapy for social anxiety disorder  
19  
20 through videoconferencing. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 27(4), 389-97.  
21

22 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2013.03.00>  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60

**TABLE 1**  
Relevant information from identified literature

Author(s) and location	Study design	Sample		Intervention		Alliance			Outcome		
		Difficulty	Size <sup>1</sup>	Type	Sessions	Measure	Rater	Session	Mean (SD)	Measure <sup>2</sup>	Mean pre-post change (SD)
1. Bouchard, et al. (2004)  Canada	N-RCT	Panic disorder with agoraphobia	VCP: 11  F2F: 10	CBT	12	WAI	C	1, 3, 12	VCP: 235.9 (11.82) <sup>3</sup>  F2F: Not reported	ACQ	VCP: -1.17 (0.54)  F2F: -0.57 (0.42)
2. Germain, Marchand, Bouchard, Drouin, & Guay (2009) <sup>4</sup> Germain, Marchand, Bouchard, Guay, & Drouin (2010) <sup>4</sup>  France	N-RCT	PTSD	VCP: 16 <sup>5</sup>  F2F: 29 <sup>5</sup>	CBT	16-25	WAI	C	1, 5, Pre-ex, Post-ex, Post-tx	VCP: 218.27 (24.82)  F2F: 222.8 (22.89)	MPSS	VCP: -24.88 (6.85)  F2F: -37.34 (4.84)
3. Himle, et al. (2006)  America	Case series	OCD	VCP: 3  F2F: N/A	CBT	12	WAI	C	12	VCP: 226.67 (9.29)  F2F: N/A	YBOCS	VCP: -14.5 (1.31)  F2F: N/A
4. Lichstein, Scogin, Thomas, DiNapoli, Dillon, & McFadden (2013)  America	Series of case studies	Insomnia and depression	VCP: 5  F2F: N/A	CBT	10	WAI-O	O	2-5 <sup>6</sup> , 6-9 <sup>6</sup>	VCP: 178.9 (21.46)  F2F: N/A	ISI HRSD	VCP <sup>7</sup> : -9.7 (8.16)  F2F: N/A
5. Manchanda & McLaren (1998)  England	Case study	Anxiety and depression	VCP: 1  F2F: N/A	CBT	12	WAI	C T	1, 5, 10 All	VCP: 211.73 (10.55)  F2F: N/A	BDI	VCP: -9  F2F: N/A
6. Mitchell, et al. (2008) <sup>8</sup> Ertelt, Crosby,	RCT	Bulimia nervosa or EDNOS	VCP: 41 <sup>5</sup>	CBT for BN	16	WAI	C T	2, 8, 16 2, 8, 16	VCP: 219.95 (6.19) <sup>9</sup>	Objective binge eating episodes	VCP: -12.9 (19.5)

Marino, Mitchell, Lancaster, & Crow (2010) <sup>8</sup>			F2F: 39 <sup>5</sup>						F2F: 224.63 (6.04) <sup>9</sup>		F2F: -18.2 (20.87)
America											
7. Morland, et al. (2015)	RCT	PTSD	VCP: 43	CPT	12	WAI-SF	C T	2, 6, 12	VCP: 68.6 (19.2) <sup>10</sup>	CAPS	VCP: -17.1 (26.83) <sup>10</sup>
America			F2F: 49						F2F: 70 (19.91) <sup>10</sup>		F2F: -13.7 (26.64) <sup>10</sup>
8. Stefan & David (2013)	RCT	Non-specified	VCP: 26	REBT	1	WAI-SF	C	1	VCP: 62.61 (6.95)	PDA (distress subscales)	VCP: -8.08 (15.9)
America			F2F: 27						F2F: 64.37 (7.85)		F2F: -13.12 (16.42)
9. Stubbings, Rees, Roberts, Kane (2013)	RCT	Mood or anxiety disorder	VCP: 11	CBT	12	WAI-SF	C T	12	VCP: 72.42 (10.33)	DASS	VCP: -24.4 (8.84)
Australia			F2F: 10						F2F: 72.18 (5.17)		F2F: -14.7 (9.66)
10. Yuen, et al. (2013)	UCT	Social anxiety	VCP: 22	ABBT	12	WAI-SF	C	2, 6, 12	VCP: 65.8 (7.24)	SPAI	VCP: -49.5 (27.84)
America			F2F: N/A						F2F: N/A		F2F: N/A

*Note.* Study design: N-RCT = non-randomised controlled trial, RCT = randomised controlled trial, UCT = uncontrolled trial. Difficulty: PTSD = post-traumatic stress disorder, OCD = obsessive-compulsive disorder, EDNOS = eating disorder not otherwise stated. Sample size: VCP = videoconferencing psychotherapy, F2F = face-to-face. Intervention type: CBT = Cognitive Behavioural Therapy, CBT for BN = Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for bulimia nervosa, CPT = Cognitive Processing Therapy, REBT = Rational and Emotive Behavioural Therapy, ABBT = Acceptance Based Behaviour Therapy. Alliance measures: WAI = Working Alliance Inventory, WAI-O = Working Alliance Inventory-Observer, WAI-SF = Working Alliance Inventory-Short Form, Rater: C = Client, O = Observer, T = Therapist. Session: pre-ex = pre-exposure, post-ex = post-exposure, post-tx = post-treatment. Outcome measures: ACQ = Agoraphobic Cognition Questionnaire, MPSS = Modified PTSD Symptom Scale, YBOCS = Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Inventory, ISI = Insomnia Severity Index, HRSD = Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression, BDI = Beck Depression Inventory, CAPS = Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale, PDA = Profile of Affective Distress, DASS = Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale, SPAI = Social Phobia and Anxiety Inventory.

<sup>1</sup>Sample size reported here is the number of participants who completed treatment and the relevant outcome measures (where this information is available).

<sup>2</sup>In papers with multiple outcome measures, the primary outcome is selected. In papers with multiple primary outcomes (or where no primary outcome is designated) a single measure which maps on to the target population is selected.

<sup>3</sup>Original article does not report sample standard deviations. Standard deviation reported is the standard deviation of the three time points the WAI was completed.

<sup>4</sup>Articles report on the same dataset, with Germain, et al. (2009) reporting outcome data and Germain, et al. (2010) reporting working alliance data.

<sup>5</sup>Different sample sizes are reported in the two studies, it is the lower reported sample which is used here.

<sup>6</sup>A session from this range is randomly chosen to be analysed for the working alliance.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47

<sup>7</sup>As no single measure takes into account insomnia and depression (and the participants in the study were comorbid), change was calculated by summing the pre-intervention outcome measures on the ISI and HRSD, and then subtracted the summed post-intervention outcome measures.

<sup>8</sup>Articles report on the same dataset, with Mitchell, et al. (2008) reporting outcome data and Ertelt, et al. (2010) reporting working alliance data.

<sup>9</sup>Standard deviation estimates calculated from standard error reported in the original article

<sup>10</sup>Standard deviation estimates calculated from confidence intervals reported in the original article



**TABLE 2**

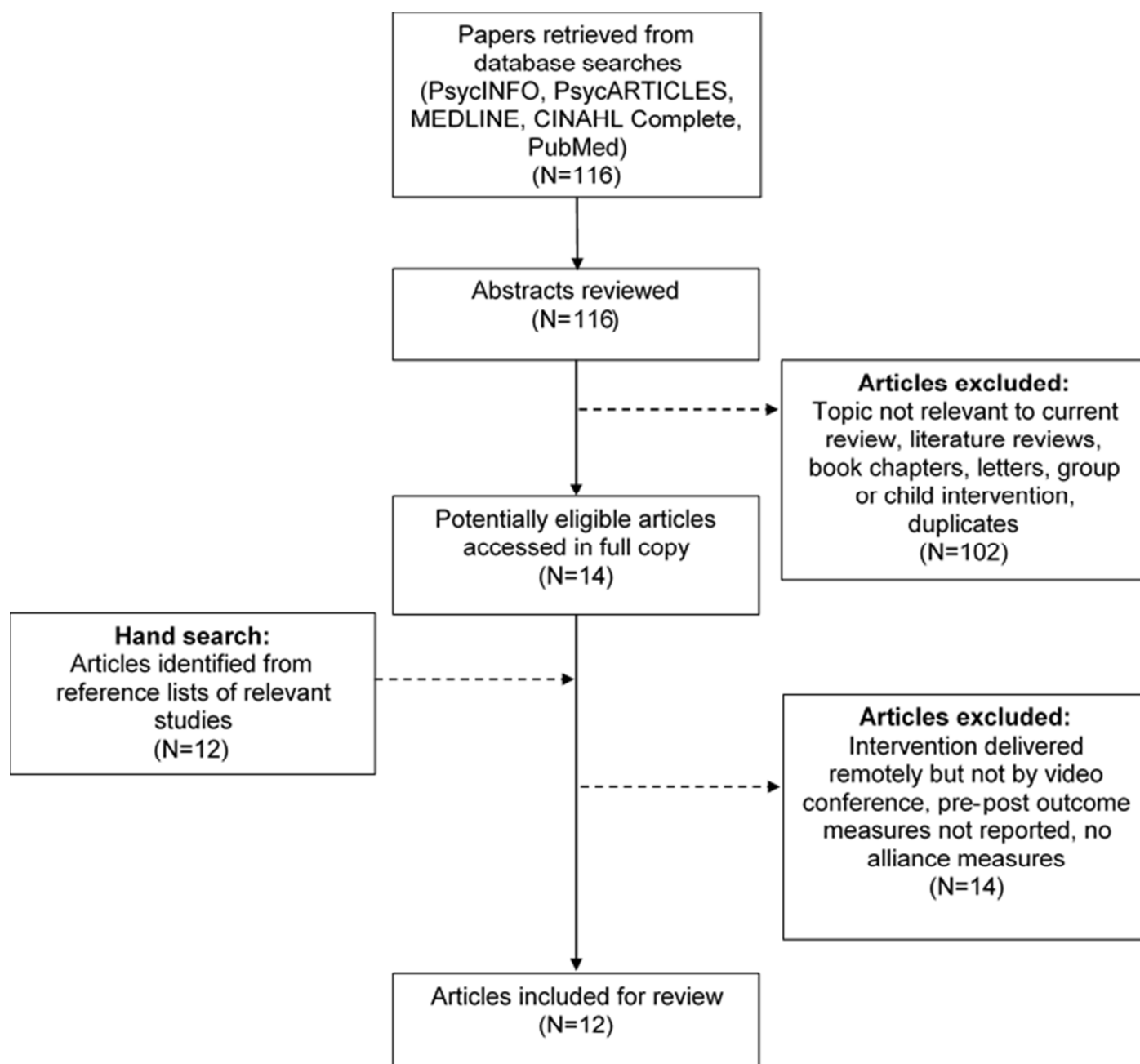
Quality assessment table for studies identified for review

First author (year)	Relevance to review				Methodological rigour							
	Relevant to research question	Clinical population	Design	Recruitment	Inclusion/ exclusion stated	Control group (randomised)	Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	Were the controls selected in an acceptable way?	Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?	Are all outcomes reported?	Were all participants accounted for at the end of the trial?	Post- treatment follow-up
Bouchard (2004)	Y	Y	N-RCT	Referral from mental health professional	Y	Y (N)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Germain (2009) <sup>1</sup> Germain (2010) <sup>1</sup>	Y	Y	N-RCT	Treatment waitlists, collaborating psychiatrists, local media	Y	Y (N)	N	UC	UC	Y	UC	N
Himle (2006)	Y	UC	Case series	University anxiety disorder program	N	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y
Lichstein (2013)	Y	UC	Series of case studies	Primary care clinics	Y	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y
Manchanda (1998)	Y	UC	Case study	General Practitioner	N	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	N
Mitchell (2008) <sup>2</sup> Ertelt (2010) <sup>2</sup>	Y	Y	RCT	Local physicians & psychologists, local media	Y	Y (Y)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morland (2015)	Y	Y	RCT	Local service providers, local media	Y	Y (Y)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stefan (2013)	Y	N	RCT	Undergrad psychology students	N	Y (Y)	UC	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Stubblings (2013)	Y	Y	RCT	Self-referral, or referral from health clinics	Y	Y (Y)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Yuen (2013)	Y	Y	UCT	Local media and professional	Y	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	Y

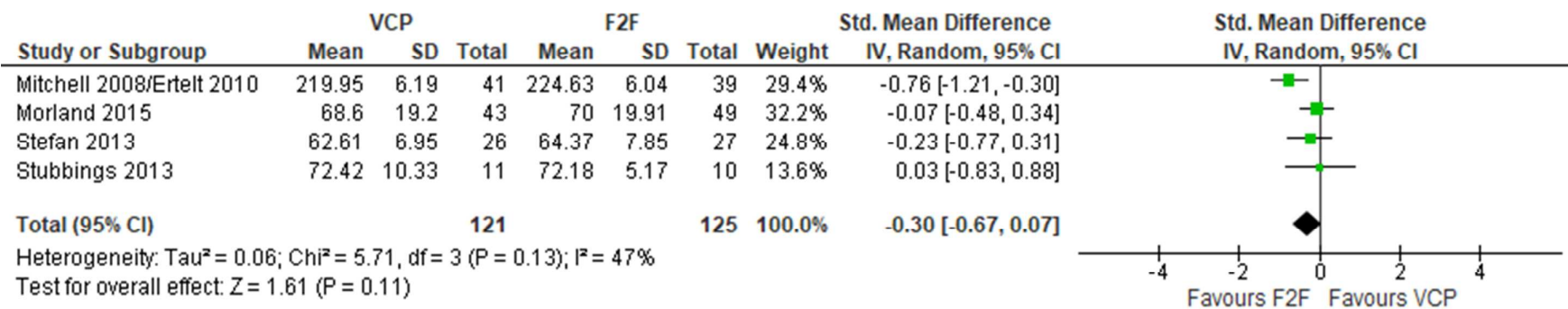
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47

For Peer Review

referrals	
<i>Note.</i> Questions pertaining to blinding were omitted as it would be impossible to blind groups given the nature of the intervention delivery. Y = Yes, N = No, UC = Unclear, N/A = Not applicable. Design: N-RCT = non-randomised controlled trial, RCT = randomised controlled trial, UCT = uncontrolled trial.	
<sup>1</sup> Articles report on the same dataset, with Germain, et al. (2009) reporting outcome data and Germain, et al. (2010) reporting working alliance data.	
<sup>2</sup> Articles report on the same dataset, with Mitchell, et al. (2008) reporting outcome data and Ertelt, et al. (2010) reporting working alliance data	



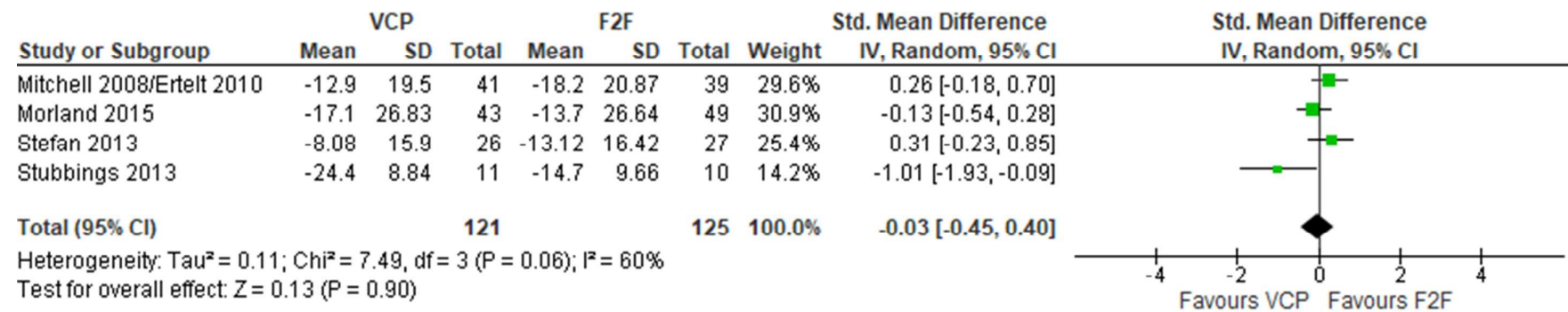
**FIGURE 1** PRISMA diagram outlining the selection process



**FIGURE 2** Forest plot of comparison (sensitivity analysis): VCP versus F2F, outcome: working alliance

Note. VCP = videoconferencing psychotherapy; F2F = face-to-face; CI = confidence interval. Ertelt 2010 reports working alliance data on the same dataset as Mitchell 2008 reports outcome data.





**FIGURE 3** Forest plot of comparison (sensitivity analysis): VCP versus F2F, outcome: symptom reduction.

Note. VCP = videoconferencing psychotherapy; F2F = face-to-face; CI = confidence interval. Mitchell 2008 reports outcome data on the same dataset as Ertelt 2010 reports working alliance data